

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

VOLUME XXXIII. No. 154. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOHEMIA THEATRE, Broadway.—Des Freres.—Free O' Day.

FRENCH THEATRE, Broadway.—Marie Antoinette.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—Hempy Dumpty.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—New York Hotel.

PARIS AND HELEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—The White Pawn.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—Camille.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—Masks and Faces.

STEINWAY HALL, Old Bull's Concert.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 25 Broadway.—Ethiopian Entertainments, Singing, Dancing, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—Songs, Eclecticities, &c.—Grand Dutch "S."

RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 11th street.—Ethiopian Minstrelsy, Eclecticities, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—Ballet, Farce, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 20 Bowery.—Comic Vocalism, Negro Minstrelsy, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue.—Popular Garden Concert.

TERRACE GARDEN.—Popular Garden Concert.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—Sings of New York.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Minstrelsy, Eclecticities, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—Science and Art.

New York, Tuesday, June 2, 1868.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, presented resolutions of the Ohio Legislature (democratic) protesting against the influences brought to bear on Senators for the conviction of the President. As it probably referred to himself and Mr. Wade, he asked that it be referred to a committee for investigation. Mr. Edmunds called up his resolution of thanks to Mr. Stanton. It was thoroughly discussed. Mr. Fessenden strongly favored its passage, and Mr. Henderson and Mr. Fowler approved of all of it but the clause which implied that his remaining in the Cabinet against the wish of the President was right and proper. Mr. Henderson moved an amendment thanking Chief Justice Chase for his conduct during the trial, which was promptly rejected by a vote of 11 to 37, seven Senators not voting. The original resolution was then passed by a vote of 11 to 37. The Arkansas Admission bill was then taken up. Mr. Drake's amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed by a vote of 34 to 8.

In the House, under the Monday call of States, resolutions were introduced and referred instructing the Secretary of War to secure the services of Messrs. Bingham and Butler to conduct the prosecution against Jeff Davis and for the establishment of a census in European countries to promote emigration. Under the same call Mr. Morgan offered a resolution suspending the execution of the order for the vacating of her studio by Miss Vinnie Ream. In urging its passage he offered a letter from Miss Ream showing that the statue of Mr. Lincoln would be destroyed by removing it. The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 61 to 47. A resolution that the guardians be locked with the key of the French Bastille, now in possession of the Mount Vernon Association, was offered but not received. Mr. Heman offered a resolution directing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill for the taxation of United States bonds. Mr. Stevens proposed to modify it by instructing the committee to inquire into the propriety of such a bill, but Mr. Holman declined so to modify it. The previous question was not seconded. Mr. Eldridge's resolution to protect citizens from unreasonable search and seizure of private papers was not received. Evening sessions in future were then agreed to. The new Tax bill from the Committee on Ways and Means was then taken up in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Schenck explaining its provisions. It proposes, among other things, to make the Commissioner of Internal Revenue independent of either the President or Secretary of the Treasury and to hold him personally responsible for the management of the revenue; to abolish the system of tobacco and whiskey inspectors, and to substitute therefor a superior in every district; and to tax manufacturers mainly with reference to the capital. Regular brokers are to be taxed 22, while irregular foreign brokers, who have no office and have therefore paid no tax, shall pay \$4,000 for license, and in default of payment suffer imprisonment. The direct tax on whiskey of \$2 a gallon is retained, but Mr. Schenck expressed the opinion that it should and probably would be reduced. Retail liquor dealers are to pay for licenses in proportion to their business, and wholesale dealers a tax of two and a half per cent on the amount of sales over \$5,000. The income tax is to be retained at five per cent, and railroad companies are to be taxed on the basis of their net income. Mr. Schenck read his financial statement, and the House adjourned.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, June 1.

Messrs. Figg and Sullivan, the "sedition" or Fenian editors imprisoned in Dublin, were set free by issue of a writ of error heard in London.

The Whitsun holiday was strictly observed on "change in London and Liverpool. Outside quotations of the Liverpool markets are given.

THE CITY.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday several resolutions relative to the paving of streets were acted upon. A resolution directing that the city be remodelled into convenient election districts was adopted.

After adopting a few unimportant papers the Board of Councilmen adjourned till this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

The Chinese Embassy left the city yesterday morning and arrived last evening in Washington, where they are quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mayor Kaibisch submitted his annual message or budget for 1869 at the meeting of the joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors of the city of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. The whole amount necessary to be raised by taxation for the maintenance of the city government is \$3,193,254.

Yesterday the June clause in the Bankruptcy law, by which debtors are prevented from taking the benefit of the act voluntarily unless by paying into court fifty cents on every dollar of the indebtedness, came into operation. Notwithstanding this several petitions were filed yesterday in the usual way, the petitioners running the risk of the costs and the opinion of the court as to the legality of the proceedings.

The case of the United States vs. C. C. Frazer and five other defendants charged with fraudulently removing whiskey, which has been under examination before Commissioner Osborn was again up yesterday and further adjourned to Thursday next.

There were no jurors in attendance in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, and the court was in consequence adjourned till Wednesday.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship Hammonia, Captain Meier, will leave at two P. M. to-day (Tuesday) for Hamburg via Southampton. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The steamship Saragossa, Captain Crowell, of Leary's line, will leave pier 14 East River, foot of Wall street, to-morrow (Wednesday) at three P. M. for Charleston, S. C.

The stock market was active and on the whole

strong yesterday. Government securities were very active and excited. Gold closed at 139 1/2. The beef cattle market exhibited a fair degree of activity and more firmness, and prices were about 10c. per lb. higher. About 1,075 head were offered. Prime and extra steers commanded 15c. a lb.; fair to good, 17c. a lb.; and inferior to ordinary 15 1/2c. a lb. Milch cows were quiet, though good ones in fair demand. We quote prime and extra \$20 a lb.; common to good \$20 a lb.; and inferior \$20 a lb. Veal calves were in fair request, but at lower prices, extras selling at 11 1/2c.; prime 10 1/2c.; a lb.; ordinary to good 9c. a lb., and inferior 8c. a lb. Sheep were in good demand, but with liberal offerings prices were decidedly lower. We quote extra sheared 7 1/2c. a lb.; prime 7c. a lb.; common to good 5 1/2c. a lb.; and inferior 4 1/2c. a lb. Lambs 9c. a lb. Swine were slow of sale and lower, selling at 9 1/2c. a lb. for heavy prime, 8 1/2c. a lb. for fair to good, and 8 1/2c. a lb. for common. The total receipts for the week were 4,348 hives, 163 milch cows, 2,384 veal calves, 19,681 sheep and lambs and 23,691 swine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Grant and Speaker Colfax have both written formal letters of acceptance of the nomination for President and Vice President tendered them by the Chicago Convention. The General expresses a high opinion of the way in which the proceedings of the Convention were conducted and endorses the resolutions, but says it would be improper at the present time to lay down any fixed policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, during a four years' administration, as new issues are continually arising and public opinion is continually changing. Mr. Colfax in his letter commits himself to the platform without any implied reservation.

General Schofield was formally inducted into the War Office yesterday. Chief Justice Chase accompanied the oath to him and President Johnson and Mr. Lincoln. General Stoneman accompanied him to the War Office. General Sherman takes command of Virginia, succeeding General Schofield.

By special correspondence from Abyssinia of the 30th of April, forwarded to London and thence through the Atlantic cable to New York, we learn that civil war and anarchy reigned all over the territory lately ruled by Theodoros. The royal nominee of England was repudiated by the chiefs, who were armed against him, and severe fighting ensued. A queen was in power at Magdala. The Egyptians were to enter the territory when Napier's troops had fully evacuated.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston celebrated its two hundred and thirtieth anniversary yesterday. Speeches were made by General Banks, its commander, Governor Bullock and others.

The merchants of St. Louis are moving vigorously for a reopening of Bayou Mauchuc in Louisiana, by which a direct water route to Mobile will be opened, diverging from the Mississippi two hundred miles above New Orleans, and thus leaving the latter city out of the way.

The case of Rev. Alexander Cowan, of Kentucky, who appears from an adverse decision of the Ohio Presbytery rendered against him for alleged actions and declarations in regard to the Southern rebellion, is being heard before the Presbyterian General Assembly at Albany.

Heavy shocks of earthquake were experienced in Sacramento and Virginia City on Friday night.

A report that Father McMahon, the Fenian prisoner at Kingston, Canada, had been flogged for reading Fenian newspapers is denied by the authorities of the penitentiary.

A Montreal despatch says that a Fenian attack on the Dominion is menaced at Prescott and Cornwall and is certain to take place this month. The government has called for more troops and the pay of volunteers has been doubled.

Advices from Havre report that Salnave had been beaten and had forced his way out of Port au Prince. The commander of the American man of war is reported to have withdrawn his vessel because he understood that the complaints of foreigners were exaggerated.

Great excitement existed in Honduras and Nicaragua, according to despatches dated May 25, on account of the renewal of British pretensions to the ownership of the Mosquito territory. The United States were expected to interfere to prevent such claims.

The railroad companies owning lines between New York and Washington have arranged for a consolidation of their through traffic under the control of one officer.

The Presidential Contest—What Are the Principles Involved?

What are the principles involved in the contest for the Presidency upon which the country is entering? On what facts or what opinions are the people at issue, and what will it signify, what objects will be gained, what purposes furthered, if Grant is elected on the one hand or defeated on the other? Does the contest mean anything more than a choice between Grant and a man not yet named or the question which of two sets of politicians shall possess the spoils? These are the queries for which every man who desires to vote intelligently in the present grave state of the country must first find answers.

All the promises that the republican organization means formally and officially to make it has already made, and all the insight it will offer into the peculiarities of its policy is given in its platform and in the name of its candidate. In its platform this party declares no principles. It only puts forth a series of negatives, and even these are indistinct generalizations, that bind no one and commit the party to nothing. What they say any man can say, no matter what may be his politics or his views of the national necessities. In order to ascertain what the principles of this party are it is necessary to examine its history in the past three years of peace and to consider the very complete declaration of his position made by their candidate. Since the end of the war this republican party has acted persistently on one idea—revolution; revolutionary reconstruction of our government so as to give all power to an oligarchy in Congress. This is the one object they have sought, the one purpose they have persistently pursued and kept in sight in every measure. All things that were likely to aid in the accomplishment of this they have favored; all that stood in the way they have endeavored to trample down. Their original establishment of a military despotism in the South; their desperate attempt to abolish and stamp out the Executive; their assault on the Supreme Court of the United States—all were inspired by the same idea of securing the absolute domination of an oligarchy through revolution and the overthrow of that fabric of government set up by the constitution.

Military despotism, then, supported by immense taxation and ruling at the will of an oligarchy of arrogant politicians in Congress, is what the republicans have labored for in the past. Within this simple and comprehensive programme lie all their principles, all their political ideas; and for this programme they will labor more energetically and with more resolute persistency in the future. They will extend the sphere of its operation also. Grant accepts their programme fully, unreservedly, slavishly, and deliberately promises beforehand that he will oppose no obstruction to it, that no "policy" of his shall stand in the way of the prearranged policy of the men who pull the wires of his political existence. If such a party succeeds in electing such a President the country can judge what must be the result. What is the

conduct of the Impeachment Managers in their present investigation but a foretaste of what would follow with such men in power? Here we have all the personal rights of the citizen invaded at once. Without any process of law whatever a man is deprived of his liberty and thrust into a cell at the mere bidding of a political bully. The secrecy of the telegraph and Post Office is violated as no man would dare to violate it in despotic France. Men who do such things merely because they have the power will know no limit but that of their power in enforcing their will. With the government in their hands and administered by their tool we would see a law passed in Congress to give the government the same authority over the Northern than it has over the Southern States, and Grant, with the Habeas Corpus act suspended, executing that law.

In the success of the radicals the people may foresee the supremacy of such principles; and in supporting the opposing party they give their voices for the supremacy of the constitution and a return to the old established order of our government. This is assuming that the democrats will nominate Chase. We believe they will do this for the simple reason that Chase is the only man with whom they can win. They can elect no other; and it is only a question with them whether they will elect the Chief Justice or be beaten. Chase's name indicates the principles of the party that sustains him. He is the only man of great intellect in our politics who has conspicuously stood for the conservation of a government of law and opposed the fury of the radicals. He made his first point against these extremists in the courts of North Carolina in determining against a military order of General Sickles, and he has consistently pursued the same idea through this great effort to remove the Executive by political inquest. His conduct on this trial stamps him a man of exalted character, uncompromising honesty and resolute to do what is right.

In the history of one party and in the possible candidate of the other men may see what each aims at, and may determine calmly whether they will go with the radicals in a revolutionary change toward despotism or with the conservatives for an assertion of the supremacy of the law and for securing the rights and liberties of the people.

The Death of Ex-President Buchanan.

We publish to-day a full biography of James Buchanan, ex-President of the United States, together with an announcement of his death. The vacillating policy of President Buchanan during the months previous to the outbreak of our late war—a policy so different from that which President Jackson might have been expected to adopt in a similar emergency—has conferred on his name an unenviable distinction. But now that he is dead and he is over the most violent political opponents of the "Old Public Functionary" may admit that his conscientious and consistent resistance to the anti-slavery agitation, from which he early anticipated disastrous consequences, and his adherence to the now exploded theory of State rights, influenced his conduct in the premises quite as much as his constitutional timidity and his misapprehension of the real nature and ultimate results of the conflict which he at once dreaded and deplored.

That he was unequal to the emergency is painfully patent from his utter failure to avert the impending war. But when it is remembered with what alacrity in the war of 1812 young Buchanan, though himself a federalist, volunteered as a private soldier, and with what energy in 1814 he supported in the Legislature of Pennsylvania every measure of national defence, there can be not the slightest doubt of his patriotism. That it was a patriotism as enlarged as that is sincere is manifest from his memorable declaration in Congress in the course of a debate on the tariff in 1822. "If I know myself," said Mr. Buchanan, "I am a politician neither of the East nor of the West, of the North nor of the South." As United States Minister to St. Petersburg, and subsequently to London, his diplomatic duties were performed with a single eye to the interests of the government which he represented. And the record of his prolonged career in public life, from his election to the Pennsylvania Legislature, at the age of twenty-three, to his inauguration as President of the United States in 1857, bears honorable testimony to his patriotic motives, to his activity and industry and to his far more than ordinary intellectual ability. His amiable disposition and the elegant hospitality, of which he so well preserved the traditions, doubtless facilitated the political as well as social success which he so early won and so long retained. If he unexpectantly difficult and trying circumstances of the last year of his Presidential term proved too much for one who was not gifted with the highest genius for statesmanship and who lacked many of the requisite elements of the heroic character, his weakness proved also politically fatal to him. It is altogether unlikely that history will reverse the verdict which assigned him for the remnant of his declining years to obscurity. Nevertheless, it would be unjust to hold any one individual responsible, however exalted his position, for a catastrophe which was, perhaps, inevitable, for a war which was the accumulated results of complex and manifold causes in operation during a long series of years. The American people, slowly recovering from the severest shock to which our government has ever been exposed, and looking forward already to a glorious future, can afford to apply to the late ex-President the charitable motto—*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*.

THE KANSAS LAND JOB AND OTHER BIG JOBS.

Our Washington correspondence yesterday exposed a big and atrocious job in the former Cherokee lands in Kansas, in which the Department of the Interior had a hand. We had at the same time accounts of a tremendous job under way for another Pacific railroad, with all the land grants and money which have been lavished on the other routes. But what is the use of talking about these jobs? They cannot be stopped; they will go on. Some good may come out of the Pacific railroads by opening communication across the Continent, however much the public may be fleeced or have to pay. And as to the rest, the best way, perhaps, is to let them go on without interference till the villain and corruption connected with them culminate and the people become utterly disgusted.

The Chinese Embassy at Washington.

The Chinese Embassy after a short stay in this city have gone to Washington to attend to the real business of the mission. They were precluded upon a point of etiquette and propriety from receiving any public ovation while here, because they had not been through the official form of presentation at Washington, though they received many cordial and flattering attentions in a private way. Both at San Francisco and New York they were cordially received, and these marked attentions from our citizens were only preliminary to the hearty welcome they will receive both officially and unofficially at the seat of government. Officially they will be received at Washington with all honor and dignity becoming such an important and unprecedented mission, and Mr. Seward will put on his most approving smile. The government in all its branches will mark the extraordinary event as becomes a great and friendly Power. There can be no doubt of its success in this country, for it means progress and more intimate relations between the oldest and most populous empire and the greatest republic of the world. It will leave the shores of America with the most favorable impressions and with a prestige that will have the happiest effect in the nations of the Western World to which it is going.

The Embassy, after having finished its official business with the government at Washington, will return to this metropolis, and then will be received in a becoming public manner. The Chamber of Commerce has already taken steps to this end. The city authorities, we suppose, will also act in the matter. But while we hope to see every department and all our citizens do what they can to give *laetitia* to the occasion, we recommend the Chamber of Commerce to take the lead. The Aldermen and Council of the city would probably want to make a job and a drinking spree out of it, while the Chamber of Commerce would give the reception and entertainment a more respectable character. The entertainment should be on the largest and most impressive scale. It should be a grand *fete champêtre* in the Park, at the old monastery on Monastery hill. At that sacred and beautiful spot there could be imbibed with the champagne the pious feelings pertaining to that holy locality. But by all means let the Aldermen and Councilmen be kept in the background, for fear they might get drunk and desecrate the spot and the occasion. We want to show these distinguished and learned Chinese when they return to the metropolis that we are a people of taste as well as of hospitality; and we recommend them not to go to an obscure small hotel again, in the vicinity of Macquerelville, but to the Fifth Avenue or some other good and large hotel, where persons of their station and dignity should go, and where our respectable citizens could see them. The Japanese Embassy, about which so much noise was made, was a small affair in every way, compared with this from China, and we have no doubt the great metropolis of America will give due honor to it.

The Outrages of the Jacobin Cabal at Washington.

Hon. Robespierre Butler met with an unexpected rebuff on Saturday last in the House of Representatives. A telegram that had been received by the prisoner Wooley was laid before the House, when Butler moved that no further telegrams or letters should be sent to the contumacious witness until they had been opened and inspected by the Speaker. To this Mr. Colfax objected, giving as his reason that he possessed no right to open a closed envelope directed to another person, either with or without the order of the House. This was simply a statement of fact; but taken in connection with the recent meddlesome, prying, outrageous conduct of the Impeachment Managers it administered a severe and merited rebuke to Butler and his associates, who have violated decency and law by seizing upon the private telegraphic messages of individuals and subjecting them to the noses of the smelling committee.

The atrocious and tyrannical conduct of the Jacobin cabal affords us a foretaste of what the government would become in the hands of such men under the Presidency of General Grant, who has figured himself a mere tool of Congress; a figurehead without brains or ideas; a machine whose only province, if elected, would be to swing the sword and with closed eyes cut and slash according to the will of the radical majority. The sacred right of every citizen to his private correspondence has been disregarded; witnesses have been badgered, bullied and threatened, and one of them has been thrust into a damp dungeon under the national Capitol and kept in solitary confinement for refusing to divulge his personal affairs before Butler's committee. Very little more is needed to restore the days of "Inquisition, with their thumb screws, racks and red-hot irons, and their masked torturers to apply the test to unwilling witnesses. It is no wonder that Colfax finds it necessary to disconnect himself from such men on the eve of the Presidential canvass. But while the Jacobin conspirators are thus rebuked and snubbed in their own household their lawless violence remains unpunished. When they seized upon private telegraphic messages they became law breakers, and their character as Representatives affords them neither excuse nor protection. For these acts they should be punished by civil and criminal proceedings. Their guilt was shared by the telegraph company whose officers betrayed the confidence of those who had entrusted private messages to their keeping. By voluntarily exposing the telegrams in their possession to Butler and his associates the Western Union Telegraph Company forfeited their charter, which expressly prohibits such a gross breach of confidence under the penalty of forfeiture. The parties whose messages were thus outraged should proceed at once against the Impeachment Managers and the telegraph company, and should prosecute them to the extent of the law, both criminally and for personal damages. This is a matter in which the whole community is interested. Colfax has put upon record the fact that the House has no business to order any of its members to pry into private correspondence. Butler and his committee have done this on their own responsibility. The Western Union Telegraph Company's managers have volunteered to aid them in the consummation of the outrage. Let them all be punished to the utmost limit of the law.

The Democracy and the Presidency—Chief Justice Chase Their Only Chance.

Reader, have you ever seen a crevasse—a regular Louisiana crevasse? You know that for hundreds of miles the mighty stream of the lower Mississippi is confined between artificial embankments or levees, which protect the rich lowlands on both sides from inundation. But there are times when the spring floods from twenty States and Territories fill these embankments to the very brim, and then the steamboat passenger from a considerable elevation looks down on the cotton fields and planters' houses on each side of him. At such a time, when the water begins to trickle over a depression in the soft alluvion of the levee, if not immediately attended to a great gap will soon be formed, through which a resistless torrent will deluge the plains below. This is a crevasse. Its tremendous volume and force may be imagined from the fact that not only does this escape valve serve to inundate thousands of square miles of fields and forest lands, but sometimes changes the course of the river itself. Hence the numerous crescent and horseshoe lakes on both sides of it below Memphis. They were formerly bends in the channel of the shifting stream.

The radicals are now threatened with a crevasse of this description in the democratic movement for Chief Justice Chase as their Presidential candidate. The result may be a change in the course of the government, which will cast the ultra radical policy off to one side like one of those Mississippi river side lakes, no more resorted to except for their catfish. The big Indians of the Albany Regency, near the head of navigation on the Hudson, had a little council of war the other day on the Presidential prospect, when, as it appears, "the Oneida Chief," Horatio Seymour, boldly and earnestly pleaded the policy of nominating Chief Justice Chase as the last chance for the perplexed democracy against the hero of "the Appomattox apple tree." The hint is immediately taken up at the lower end of the river by Captain Rynders, who, in a few pointed historical and logical remarks, proves that Mr. Chase is a first rate democrat and the man of all men for Tammany Hall in this crisis. Last fall he was the anointed head radical of Tilton and the model statesman of Greeley, on the presumption that he stood side by side with Wendell Phillips on the platform of manhood suffrage, universal negro suffrage, radical negro reconstruction and Southern negro supremacy. But the whirligig of politics brings about great changes upon a short notice. Now it is known that Chase is no radical, but a sound conservative; that his political ideas are much nearer the policy of Johnson than that of Ben Wade, and that, next to Johnson, Chase has fallen under the wrath of Butler, Boutwell, Stevens and all the impeachers.

Here, then, is the champion for the democracy and all the conservative forces—the great statesman who furnished the sinews of the war, without which even General Grant would have been a failure. The Chicago republican platform throws Pendleton out of the fight, in leaving him nothing to fight against on his greenback policy; while on the other tack it hedges off Seymour on his shibboleth of gold to the bondholders. Then, on the question of universal negro suffrage, as the republicans limit it to the unreformed rebel States, they practically give up their case, inasmuch as, with the restoration of those States, they will have the same reserved rights as New York and Jersey to regulate the suffrage each for themselves, universal or qualified. Knock out the impeachment resolution, and the Chicago platform may be adopted by the July Tammany Hall Convention; and so, as in 1852, the two parties may occupy substantially the same ground, and the result, from similar causes of distrust against their party leaders and managers and their real designs, may be the same to the first soldier of the age.

Chase and Dix will make a splendid opposition ticket, and some such combination is the only chance for the democracy. They will go down again with Pendleton, or Seymour, or Hendricks, or Hoffman, or Wood, or poor Pierce, or Fillmore, or Black, or Brown, or any other decayed politician identified with the peace party of the war. The fastidious Western copperhead democracy turn up their dainty noses at Hancock. They don't like his epaulettes, and they won't have him. The aristocratic managers of the Eastern democracy have always given the cold shoulder to Johnson, perhaps because they have no faith in goose or lapboard, thimble or scissors. We have tried them with brave old Admiral Farragut, but they evidently were afraid that, as he was not dyed in the wool at Charleston or Chicago, he knows nothing of democracy. Mr. Johnson himself has done all that he could towards finding a democratic candidate, but all to no purpose, till at last the party leaders discover that Chase is their only chance of salvation. Seymour and Rynders pronounce him a good democrat; Greeley still pronounces him a great statesman, his recent record proves him a good conservative, and all men acknowledge him thoroughly loyal and trusty. There is no fear that if elected he will take the copperhead democratic back track to "the constitution as it was," including the Dred Scott decision and the revival of slavery, and no fear that he will diverge to the excesses of radicalism. What if the democratic party as it was and as it is shall cease to be with the nomination of Chase? Is it not the very thing we want. Has it not for all national purposes been for these seven long years defeated, disbanded and defunct? Let Mr. Seymour push forward the good work, let Captain Rynders second his efforts, let Hoffman keep cool, let Wood keep quiet and let all the democracy prepare for a meeting at the new Tammany Hall on "the glorious Fourth" in behalf of Chief Justice Chase, and they may open the ball of a glorious revolution.

SCHOFIELD'S FIRST DECLARATION AS SECRETARY OF WAR.

The first word we hear from the new Secretary has a pleasant sound. It informs us that General Stoneman will succeed to the post made vacant by Schofield's appointment. This honors with an important and responsible position a man in every way worthy of it—a gallant soldier and one who, as Military Governor, will only act from his nature in administering his office in an impartial spirit with earnest integrity.

The Fenians at Work Again.

The Fenian alarm is again sounded. The Canadians are once more in a state of perturbation at rumors about another invasion by the terrible Fenians, and the New Dominion bayonets are being brightened up in anticipation of a fight. It is a curious fact that just about the eve of an election campaign these Fenians, who number say four hundred thousand strong in the United States, make a great stir and hallabaloo about pitching into the British government through the Canadian border. They have some enterprising leaders among them, who always keep a sharp eye to windward, and they may unite and get up some sort of programme for a Canadian invasion about this time; but it is doubtful if it will be ever carried out, the real purpose being a foray upon the purses of patriots and politicians, and possibly to frighten the poor Canadians, as they did at Ridgeway and Shaltown two years ago. The Presidential election comes in very happily at this juncture. The political managers have a large amount of cash on hand, and it will not do to let these four hundred thousand bold Fenians lay around loose. Both the great parties will be after them with "lashings of cash." The Fenians generally are opposed to the radicals; but the loftiness of their purpose will not suffer them to decline money in aid of it, come from what quarter it may. Now let us see what may be expected to follow. The Fenians will make a feint at some point on the Canadian border—St. Albans is a cool and convenient one. The United States troops will be ordered to knock this matter on the head, as they were two years since. General Grant—as the head of the army and the radical candidate for the Presidency—will be required to see that this work is promptly executed. Then stand aside while the grand explosion occurs. It will be found that this Fenian movement is not only for an invasion into Canada, but also into the repose of General Grant. The military organization of the body will become a demoralized and the leaders placed tempo rarily in limbo. But the political organization will still remain, and then woe to General Grant and to all who interrupted the execution of the plans of the Fenians with their nearly half a million of votes. They cannot, of course, be counted upon for General Grant. Thus may the Fenians settle the Presidential election, a defeat Grant and elect the democratic candidate.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

Succeeding a week of unusual physical activity and mental excitement, the gentlemen composing the Chinese Legation on Sunday caused their wardrobes to be repacked, and yesterday morning, preparatory to going on board the railway train (special coaches being provided), en route for Washington, vacated, at fifteen minutes to eight o'clock, the thirty-six rooms which had been occupied by them at the Westmaster Hotel.

May the shadows of these diplomats from the far East never grow less, and may their cues continue forever. They are worthy gentlemen. Accustomed to the best circles of Peking, and having the *entree* to the court of his Majesty, the Imperial Tahn of the Flowery Land, who is sanguinely related to the sun, moon and the Pleiades, they know what is "what."

Boasting a genealogical tree with ten thousand branches (more or less) thereon they cannot be expected to fraternize freely with people of yesterday. John Smith, retired merchant, and Mr. Gumpings, of the Chamber of Commerce, who cannot for the life of him say who his grandfather was, are permitted to cross the threshold, and are not to be counted on the chance introduction, and happening in Peking, leave cards at their palaces. Only the HERALD *Figures* is permitted to do that.

His Excellency Chin, of the first rank, is a sensible personage and satisfied with three native wives (although by imperial rescript he is entitled to the distribution of his name among twenty demosteltes, while in this country proposed to be executed by hanging). He has even proposed, at the expense of a few hundred thousand dollars, the purchase of one or two fashionable residents of the Fenian persuasion on the Fifth Avenue. It was his original intention to have married half a dozen American ladies, but when introduced into the mysteries of jewels—diamond and coral bracelets, and other such things—he was so much taken to the conclusion that the revenues derived from his grand principality of Hoan-kiang-aw-see-to-Chia-hung-ue would be insufficient to keep the state in more than two brief, aristocratic descenders of exchequer monies.

His Excellency Sun—who persists in being addressed as "Sun"—thought of buying from the manager of Niblo's Garden the female portion of the "White Pawn," and even offered half a million for a lot of actors for some reason the proposition was declined. Sun thought he had made a fair offer, stating that for a fifth of the sum he could purchase three as many women in China.

The Embassy are by this time at Willard's, Washington, and to-day will probably be introduced to the President, and afterwards, at a state dinner given by Mr. Seward, where what they are and may be, the Widow Cluquet and chopsticks.

A despatch from Boston, published in last evening's papers, informs us that "Mr. Burlingame, the Chinese Minister, is coming with his family to New York, Mr. Livermore, in Cambridge." If the statement be true, his Excellency, with his father-in-law, must make a grand tour of the city during the periods of time. Mr. Burlingame and Mr. Livermore of the Traveller's Club in this city on Saturday evening, remaining with other members of the legation, nearly on a select on Sunday morning. On retiring he went directly to his hotel and to bed. We can only account for the telegraphic statements in which he was reported as being "ill" by the fact that the gentleman who waited upon his Excellency all along spirited him to Cambridge, Mass., where in his first sleep, when he awakened, he found the Chinese the morning bells calling the faithful to worship.

PINKETS-MONTAG.

There is not a day in the year which will call out the German population of our city in such numbers as the Monday after Pentecost. And if the weather is anything like fair, it is safe to reckon on at least fifty or perhaps a hundred thousand people meeting the market and the parks. Yesterday being the finest day we have yet had, of course a larger number of people availed themselves of the opportunity and all the up town parks, where picnics were announced, were crowded to excess. The New York Saengerbund, at Jones' Wood, had more than ten thousand visitors, and so it was at all the other parks in proportion. At the Saengerbund picnic we found this fact—that their concert was entirely unappreciated. The vocal and instrumental performers stood on a level with the crowd and the hum of the surrounding multitude no clear perception could be had of the performance of the several pieces announced, not even the Battle Hymn, from "Glen" of Wagner, in which the force of sound is one of the most necessary attributes. Had their concert been as handsome as their turnout in the morning, when they marched in procession with their bands, and the drum and the brass, down the Bowery to the boat, they would have carried off the palm. At Rothenstein's Bellevue Park the Saengerbund, assisted by a number of other societies, had a picnic which was well attended, and to all those who participated it seemed satisfactory. At Salzer's East River Park the Social Reformers and seven other societies held their May or rather "Pinkets" festival. The United Liedertafel of the Reformers, under the control of John Humbert as president, did everything in their power to make the day a day of art and in regard to the elevation of the standard of vocal music very little could be observed. They sung the old lyric, "Auf den freien, hohen Hohen" ("On the Mountains, Free and Clear") and also the "Vaterland, a German patriotic song by Arx; but that, either, was sung well or was not a day. At the Union Park picnic, which was held on the other side of the city, the Saengerbund and other societies joined the Beethoven Maennerchor in the celebration, and both the performance and the entertainment were in every way creditable. The Lion Park on Tenth avenue, as well as Elm Park, far off, had their picnics, and the Terrace Garden had the Social Reformers' picnic. If we may be allowed a rough estimate, we would say that yesterday at least one hundred thousand persons left New York city, or rather, as it is commonly called, "down to the park" and enjoyed a happy day with happy friends. Another hundred thousand found shelter in the "gardens" in the city. These who came out of Jones' Wood stopped in at the Schuetzen Park, as the way was so long, and so they were, as others, as soon as they found a proper place.

In Memphis yesterday two men had a fight in a barber's shop. They attacked each other with knives, when they were separated by a crowd. A revolver and his assailant through the arm. A revolver and his assailant through the arm.